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SLEIGHS FOR THE BARRICADES: THE ST. PETERSBURG SLEDGE-DRIVERS' FUTILE ATTEMPT TO IMITATE PARISIAN REVOLUTIONARY METHODS.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE FROM A SKETCH.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. ACSTIN.

Englishmen are of one mind about the methods of the Russian bureaucracy; and his retort is characteristic. He placards Moscow with the statement that the troubles in Russia are organised by foreign agents, plentifully supplied with English gold. It is England, in collusion with Japan, that has provoked the noble Cossack to tranquillise St. Petersburg with the rifle and the knout. The British Ambassador has protested against this bureaucratic device; mark the sequel. First, the Moscow placards have been deliberately reproduced elsewhere; secondly, the Holy Synod has issued a proclamation, giving to a barefaced invention the authority of the Orthodox Church. I wonder the Procurator of that blessed institution has not formally made it an article of Russian piety to believe in the tale of the Japanese torpedo-boats on the Dogger Bank. We know what was done at Kishineff by a mob full of Orthodoxy; and if the same element had been inflamed against the British residents at Moscow, the blame would have fixed itself indelibly on the reckless incitement by the police. Of course, the Minister of the Interior is good enough to reprimand the Moscow Prefect, who knows the value of reprimands, and is not depressed; and there is an "inquiry" into the outrages on the British Consul and Vice-Consul at Warsaw by soldiers, charitably supposed to have been drunk. But the Holy Synod is not reprimanded, for that would be sacrilege.

Probably the average Russian believes us capable of anything, because he has no means of knowing any better. It is clear, at any rate, that the bureaucrat seeks to make us responsible for the mischief due to his own incompetence and corruption. In this situation some of our politicians have the odd notion that, while they frankly declare the Russian bureaucracy to be detestable, they can persuade it to adopt towards this country the attitude of friendly diplomacy. They are not certain that it would be wise to renew our alliance with Japan, because that might place us in "permanent hostility" to Russia. "Be sure of our undying friendship," we are to say to the Japanese, "but do not expect us to be your allies again; the dear bureaucrat at St. Petersburg might be offended, and we do so want him to love us." In brief, we are to sit timidly twirling our thumbs in the hope that everybody will be nice, and that by cooling our friends at Tokio we shall make a sworn brother of the bureaucrat whose opinion of us is attested by all the solemnity of the Holy Synod.

There are always partisans of the foreign policy which is summed up in the saying, "Reduce your armaments, and cultivate friendly relations with other Powers." This might be consummate wisdom, if other Powers would invariably play the game. But how can you expect the dear bureaucrat to be friendly when you tell him with perfect truth that he is no better than a savage? It is impossible for Englishmen or Americans to keep silence when Cossacks are let loose upon a helpless populace, and when the Holy Synod makes a burlesque of religion. But while we exercise this prerogative of plain-speaking in the cause of humanity, do not let us suppose that it endears us to the inhumane, or even wonder when they try to incite against us the racial and religious prejudice of an uneducated people. The fiercer the stand of absolutism in Russia against the revolution, the more imperative for this country, openly proclaiming its desire to see absolutism supplanted by a constitutional Government, to organise its military resources on a scientific basis, and to take care that its alliances do not lapse. It would be charming, no doubt, to say to St. Petersburg: "Dear Bureaucrat, though your methods are those of barbarism, we are really your best friends; and to prove our good faith, we will reduce our Army and Navy." In our imperfect world this sort of foreign policy is not businesslike.

Do we talk too much about our ailments? Lady Bell, writing in the *Westminster Gazette*, says that the conversation in drawing-rooms about diet is "repellent, not to say disgusting." But surely the theme is not new. There must have been some animated speculation at the table of Heliogabalus. He was a disreputable autocrat; but take a highly respectable British Sovereign—take Queen Anne, who certainly ate too much; what do you suppose she talked about to Duchess Sarah, when that imperious and voluble lady allowed her to get a word in edgewise? They lived well in the eighteenth century; and what more natural than that they should discuss their symptoms? Nay, to some it was a religious duty. "The gout," writes Horace Walpole, "has made me so indolent and inactive that if my head does not inform me how old I grow, at least my mind and feet will—and can one have too many monitors of one's weakness?" He felt impelled to give a correspondent precise news of his teeth. "I determined during my illness to have my colt's tooth

drawn, and, lo! I have out four more in a week." No doubt this was current gossip in London in the year 1773. "What do you think?" said the Countess of Upper Ossory, to whom these exciting particulars had been confided. "Old Horace has four teeth out every week! What will be the effect on the poor man's digestion?"

Lady Bell is fully aware that chatter about food and its uses springs from nervous solicitude for our health. "There is, to my mind, very little dignity about such incessant and egotistical thought of self-preservation. It may make for the health of the body; I doubt whether it makes for the health of the mind." My gracious! How are you to keep your mind serene by ignoring the revolutionary zealots who strike at the very foundation of the common weal by telling us that the beefsteak is a tragic fallacy? A man may be a self-preserving egotist; but you cannot expect him to keep calm when he is told that green peas and asparagus are minions of rheumatism. Cooking and its appurtenances go to the root of human nature, dignity or no dignity. What does Mrs. Berry say to Lucy Feverel on the wifely art of holding a husband's affections? "Kissing doesn't last, but cooking does!" Lady Bell turns a transcendental gaze towards a future when the talk of the dinner-party will be disconnected with dinner. "It may be necessary as time goes on to evolve some new arrangement by which we may reproduce the conditions favourable to conversation without the disquieting phantasmagoria of dishes that at present accompanies it." That I should have lived to find the simple but ennobling procession of viands described as a disquieting phantasmagoria! "Respect your dinner," wrote Thackeray, in one of his most impressive passages. What would he have said to Lady Bell?

I find balm for shattered nerves in Mrs. John Lane's article on "Kitchen Comedies" in the *Fortnightly Review*. Mrs. Lane does not despise food. She wrote a fascinating little treatise (and sent it round as a Christmas card) on the proper way to eat grape-fruit. If I remember rightly, the proper way is to scoop a hole in the middle and insert oysters. When Mrs. Lane sees a disquieting phantasmagoria, she sees it in the shape of cooks. Here is a portrait of one of them: "Her claim to fame rested on her once having cooked for Lord Kitchener. Whenever we had a trifling difference of opinion—which was seldom, because I didn't dare—she always retorted that she had cooked for Lord Kitchener, and, of course, I realised that I was but an unworthy successor to that great man. I suffered a good deal from his lordship in those days, and I fervently pray that Fate will not throw in my blameless path either his parlourmaid or his laundress." I quote this passage in the hope that it will catch Lord Kitchener's eye in some leisure moment when he is not organising the Indian Army. He may like to explain that the cook in question was in his service just after his return from the South African veldt, where two or three years' campaigning makes a man indifferent to the higher gastronomy.

The French Academy has adopted a few of the suggestions for the reform of orthography, despite the resistance of the "ancient monument" party. A zealous English reformer, Mr. H. Drummond, who perceives in me signs of grace, writes: "I am delisted with yur cal to armz on behaaf ov rashonal speling. Wud that ther wer a good respons! . . . Suppose, az an act ov wor, yu get the Editor to allow yu to adopt som rashonal rather than 'monumental' spelings; it wud help to stir up the brethren. Much spade-work will be needed before the educated classaz ar weand from their orthografic idolz." This specimen of Mr. Drummond's spelling is not very alarming; but I am not permitted to do more than submit it to the idolaters. In France the Academy is an oracle for the educated classes; but here we have no oracle. Nobody can issue a fiat that we must write "rashonal" instead of "rational," and "wil yu?" instead of "will you?" But it might be useful to have the opinion of Jones Minor on the question whether his young life is made a burden to him by the superfluous letters of the English vocabulary.

"We ar wasting som 2 yearz in the scool life ov our children," says Mr. Drummond, "by compelling them to lern their muther tung by such a rusty orthografy." Is it as bad as that? Some children are more proficient at spelling than others. I remember that it never had the smallest difficulty for me, because I had a visual memory for words; a faculty which must be pretty common. When this is defective the difficulty begins; but that it involves a waste of two years, which would be absolutely saved by a reform of spelling, may be doubted. Perhaps we make too much of accurate spelling as an educational test. A century ago many people of high intelligence and considerable attainments spelt very ill according to our standard. But there the standard is; and I don't know who is daring enough to ask any convocation of schoolmasters to alter it.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"MUCH ADO," AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

It is, apparently, Mr. Tree's ambition to wean the playgoing public from the sensuous delights of musical comedy by offering them in Shakspearean drama a rival attraction which, in point of pictorial splendour, interludes of music and dance, harmonies of colour and design, ingenuity of stage-effects, and variety of appeal, shall no less accord than a Gaiety extravaganza with popular ideas of a popular entertainment. Such is the impression conveyed by the new revival of "Much ADO About Nothing," which in spectacular magnificence, in all such illustrative features as charm the eye and ear, surpasses any production hitherto given at His Majesty's Theatre. No manager can be blamed for making Shakspeare, as in this case, thoroughly entertaining, but the question remains whether Mr. Tree, in laudable anxiety to do his best for his author, has not sometimes on the smallest authority over-elaborated his illustration. One of the prettiest in many ways of his inventions is a long intermezzo, showing the passing of night in Leonato's garden: nightingales singing, birds twittering at dawn, a cock crowing. But this interpolation is totally irrelevant, and gets in the way of the comedy—that comedy which is all Beatrice and Benedick; what, rather, which lives by the character of Beatrice. What, then, of the acting of these two rôles? Well, Miss Emery's Beatrice is not likely to efface memories of Ellen Terry's initial impersonation, for it lacks the essential high spirits, and is therefore witty rather than merry; but still it is a performance full of consummate art and always, on the emotional side, graceful and touching. Marvelously made up as Benedick, Mr. Tree is more at home in the skirmishes of repartee than in the love-passages, to which he brings as yet no convincing fervour. On his colleagues he may well congratulate himself: for the exquisite sincerity of Miss Miriam Clements' Hero, the dignity of Mr. Henry Neville's Leonato, the beautiful diction of Mr. Basil Gill's Claudio, the light-heartedness of Mr. Sidney Brough's Don Pedro, the rasping earnestness of Mr. Laurence Irving's villain, and the grave buffoonery of Mr. Louis Calvert's Dogberry and Mr. Lionel Brough's Verges, there can be nothing but praise.

"A MAKER OF MEN," AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

Mr. Alfred Sutro is so much the most promising playwright of the moment, and his new one-act piece at the St. James's shows so much welcome originality in its choice of subject, that it is the truest kindness to warn him of the weak point in his craft which this little duologue reveals. His besetting sin, his fine Garrick play suggested and "A Maker of Men" confirms, is a love of rhetoric. Here, you will say at first, is a pretty little episode, prettily told, of the life of a humble bank-clerk—he coming home to tell her of a failure which ruins for them all hope of social advancement, she comforting him with the assurance that she is content with being his loving wife and the mother of his children. It is fragrant, you think, with the most human of emotions, till you notice that both characters speak rhetorically and themselves describe their souls' states in set speeches instead of letting them be slowly discovered by the half-hints and staccato utterances of natural conversation. Not that the piece is not in literary quality worthy of preceding "Lady Windermere's Fan"; not that Mr. Grahame Browne and Miss Edyth Olive do not act it with all possible naturalness.

THE DRURY LANE PANTOMIME.

Drury Lane pantomime has too strong a hold on the affections of Londoners—and their country cousins also—to be easily dethroned from its unique position of popularity. As might have been expected, therefore, "The White Cat" has weathered the storm of criticism, and with its happy combination of dazzling spectacle, bright music, and rollicking fun has contrived to delight the children of the town no less than their elders. Primarily, of course, it is to the grown-ups that Mr. Arthur Collins appeals in such beautiful and elaborate successions of stage-pictures as his "Fairy Orchard" and "Triumph of Hymen" scenes, but to get the youngsters into the theatre you must also cater for their chaperons. Even in his ballets, however, Mr. Collins has not forgotten the children.

THE NEW HOME OF MYSTERY.

The "Vril play," as people are calling the St. George's Hall version of Lytton's "Coming Race," is proving exceedingly popular at Mr. Maskelyne's new "home of mystery," for it combines a romantic story of a strange underground people who have risen to exceptional moral and physical stature through their mastery of a certain manifestation of electricity known as "Vril," with opportunities for wonderful illusions and ingenious mechanical effects allowed for by the Vril-ya's superior civilisation. Very neat are some of Mr. Maskelyne's magic inventions, such as those representing the prehistoric monster so nearly fatal to the American hero, and the running automata and floating marble seats of the Vril ruler's palace, while the sound acting of an admirable company almost redeems the thinness of the play's sentimental scenes.

THE LONDON HIPPODROME'S PROGRAMME.

The main attraction at the Hippodrome still remains the beautiful set of tableaux entitled "Butterflies in Fairyland." But besides this veritable "feast of colour" the Hippodrome programme includes this week a more than usually large number of interesting variety "turns," one of the newest and most remarkable of which—almost as remarkable as the extraordinary juggling of Chung Ling Soo at this same house—is the daring and original equestrian performance of the Cottrell-Powell combination, which obtained last Monday night at the Hippodrome a wildly enthusiastic ovation.

MUSIC.

From the world of music few announcements have come at any time to rival in public interest the one made recently by the firm of Ricordi. This house offers a prize for an opera, to be composed by a musician of British birth. Five hundred pounds, with a royalty equal to forty per cent. of the performing fees, constitutes a reward that must stimulate every British-born composer; and the seriousness of the intention is proved, if proof be needed, by the names of the judges whose selection may give fame to some hitherto mute, inglorious Verdi or Wagner. Joseph Bennett, the veteran critic; Dr. Hans Richter, to whom music is so deeply indebted; M. Massenet, one of the greatest living composers of opera; Signor Tito Ricordi—these gentlemen will lend their judgment to the task, and one may look with confidence to such a combination of experts for catholicity in taste. The opera must be delivered by the end of 1906, and is to be produced at Covent Garden in the spring of 1907. Truly, Fame may be said to be looking for the head that is worthy of a crown.

The judges do not accept Addison's dictum that "music renders us incapable of hearing sense." When we remember that Dr. Richter conducted the opening performances at Bayreuth nearly thirty years ago, when the operas of the "Ring" were given, and that M. Massenet has always relied upon strong libretti to aid his dramatic music, the wise resolve to have an intelligent book is not surprising. Indeed, one cannot avoid the hope that the reward may fall to a composer who holds, with Wagner, that music and poetry are the soul and body of the same thought. The decline of music-drama since the great composer's death must be granted. Only Baron Franchetti has worked on the real Wagnerian scale, and operas like his "Germania" and "Azrael," though their merits are recognised, do not come within the compass of the average opera-house.

There is no need to doubt the anxiety of the public for new operas. In the past decade many of the younger men have scored success out of proportion to their merits. Mascagni, Puccini, Leoncavallo, Cilea, de Lara, all have been loudly acclaimed, even though the more sober-minded cannot feel sure that the audiences of the middle century will place them higher than Meyerbeer or Donizetti, or even Balfe, stands to-day.

Latins all, or with one exception, they do not seem to belong to a strenuous age, and one fears that their greatest achievements will be no more than toys in the musical nursery, to be played with for a while, and then laid aside.

Among British composers, on the other hand, one may look for a serious purpose; the danger will lie in dullness rather than frivolity. All our younger men have fallen under Wagner's influence; but there was only one Wagner, and no amount of indiscriminate sacrifice at the altar of the mighty dead will make another.

Some new opera convention may be born of the spirited offer with which this brief note deals, and may help to make it memorable, even though the prize does not fall to the originator. For it is not given to the master to be recognised at once. He is fortunate if recognition finds him in his prime.

ART NOTES.

The art of the Impression is fully represented at the Grafton Galleries, where London for the first time is enabled to judge of a school of painting but recently created and more recently made famous. Impressionism, in the narrow modern sense of the word, was born less than fifty years ago in Paris through the unintentionally significant title given to a sunset picture by Claude Monet. It was called "Impressions"—and impressions all works from his brilliant brush and the less brilliant brushes of his followers have since been labelled. Of the group of young men whose works were thus named and ridiculed were two or three who had no technical right to the distinction. But it was a group of friends—a group that met together nightly in a café, that rebelled against the Academic in Art, that was "young" in all its members. In the forefront of the battles fought by this group was Edouard Manet, an impressionist in the broader and older sense, but not, until the last years of his life, a painter in that particular method invented by his friend, Claude Monet.

This method had for its object the expression of light. To express light in all its purity, only the colours of the spectrum were used, placed side by side, and unmixed, upon the canvas. This juxtaposition of colours, varying in proportion one to the other according to the atmospheric effect to be rendered, has been used in genius fashion by Claude Monet. He has made lasting the most fleeting vision of the sunlit landscape, and in the moment's impression of light upon the cathedrals of France, or upon the cottage wall, he has put on canvas realities that will last for centuries. His eye and his hand were ever eager to see and to seize the multitudinous aspects of light. He brought insight to the secrets of illumination, his constant aim being, one may say, to view the lighting rather than the object lighted. Two beautiful paintings of Rouen Cathedral in M. Durand-Ruel's exhibition at the Grafton Galleries teach us of the indefatigable study, and the keen and almost visionary perception, with which Claude Monet regarded the world he painted.

The history of the rise and the temporary falls, of the Impressionist movement in Paris from 1860 onwards

is in all ways an uneventful one. Edouard Manet was the unit of all the group who had the strength to fight officialdom—a strength that was his partly because he had money, a rare sinew of war for the young and unconventional artist; and partly because his nature was combative and strong. When he and his comrades were rejected pell-mell from the Salon, it was Manet who had the energy to collect pictures embodying the revolutionary spirit and exhibit them, thus giving the public an opportunity of judging what the members of the Salon thought unfit to be seen. The famous Salon des Refusés was the rebellion against an unnatural conservatism and intolerance. The new spirit was abroad; the spirit born, though so differently embodied, at Barbizon. Nothing could stay the search for truth—even for the unpleasant truths that interested Manet, who was a realist, and a friend of Zola. Zola recognised the kinship, and was one of the many who fought with the pen for the cause of Impressionism.

W. M.

MR. BALFOUR.

The Prime Minister has postponed the dissolution of Parliament indefinitely. Speaking at Manchester, he declared that, as long as he commanded a majority in the House of Commons, he would carry on the Government. As for defeats at by-elections, "we must take these things as they come," said Mr. Balfour cheerfully after the poll in North Dorset. He ridiculed the theory that his Government had a special mandate from the constituencies in 1900 to finish the war, but to do nothing else. On the fiscal question he maintained that his policy was perfectly clear. At the proper time he would ask the country for power to recover our commercial freedom of action by levying retaliatory duties on goods from countries which maintained high tariffs against our manufactures. He would also ask for authority to summon a Colonial Conference to discuss commercial union with the Colonies, and any policy adopted by that Conference would be submitted to the country at a second General Election.

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1. THE HÔTEL DE VILLE.
4. THE HOUSE OF KRONENBERG, THE JEWISH BANKER.

3. THE STATE BANK.

2. THE RUSSIAN GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE: THE CASTLE.
5. THE PRINCIPAL HOTEL IN WARSAW: THE HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE.

THE POLISH ECHO OF THE RUSSIAN DISTURBANCE: WARSAW, NOW AGITATED BY REVOLUTIONARY TUMULTS.



A GROUP OF RARE ORCHIDS: THE J. GURNEY FOWLER (£5000); THE ROSEAE STUPENDUM (£250);
PROBE (£150); HELEN II. (£150).

RARE AND COSTLY ORCHIDS FROM A ST. ALBANS NURSERY.

These wonderful varieties have been raised by Messrs. Sander and Co., nurserymen, at St. Albans. The J. Gurney Fowler is a new hybrid, and has been named after the Chairman of the Orchid Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society.



THE £5000 ORCHID: THE J. GURNEY
FOWLER.

Photos, Topical Press.



THE NORTH SEA INQUIRY IN PARIS: THE BRITISH WITNESSES.

The International Commission at the Quai d'Orsay has now examined a number of the fishermen who were with the Gamcock Fleet on the night of the outrage. On January 30 the British evidence was concluded, and the depositions of witnesses of other nationalities were begun. The British evidence was admirably straightforward, and created an excellent impression.

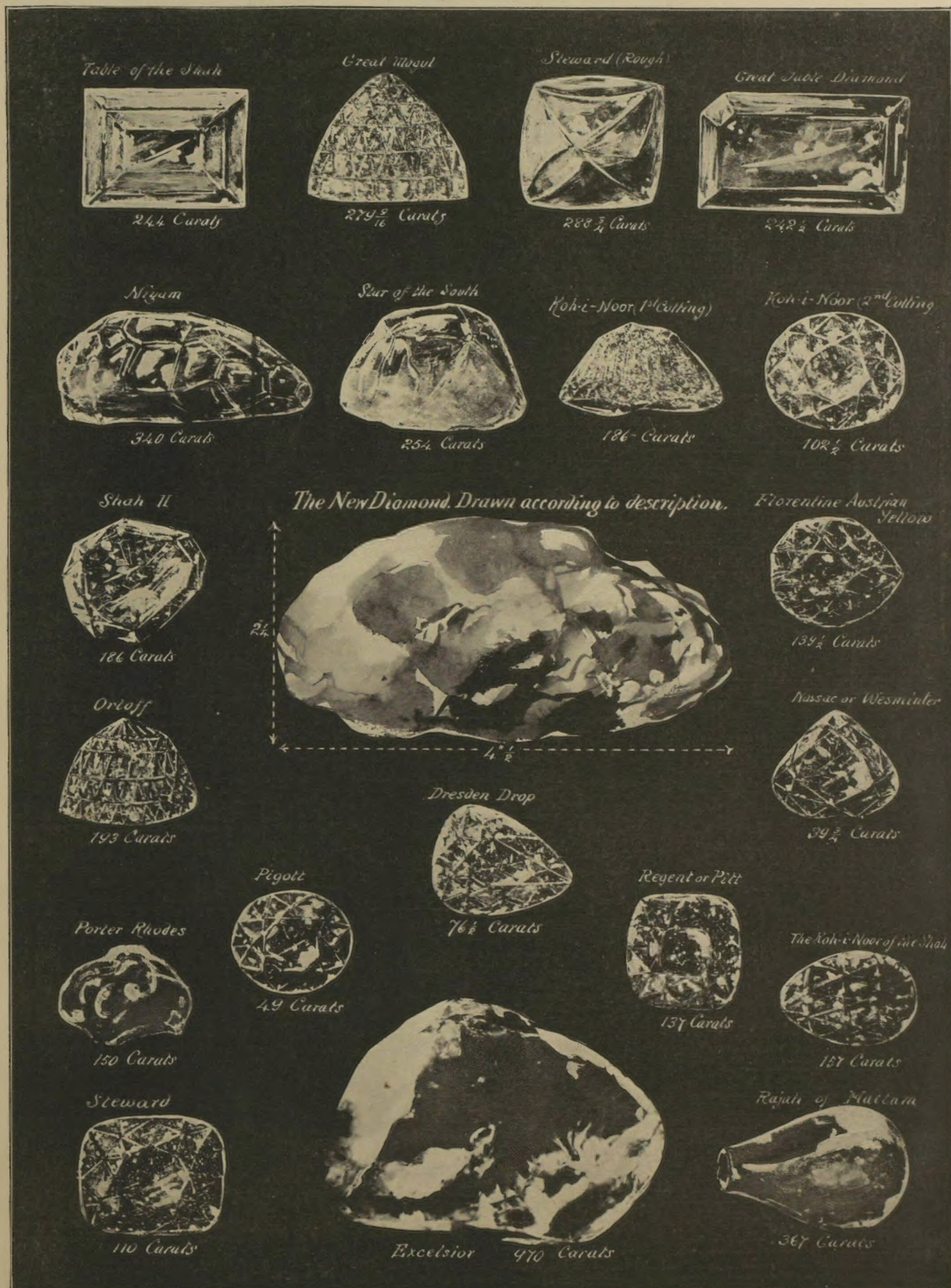


SITE OF THE GUARDS' SOUTH AFRICAN MEMORIAL, HOLY TRINITY, WINDSOR.

On January 28 the King, accompanied by the Queen, unveiled the Guards' memorial to their comrades who fell in South Africa. The memorial takes the form of a series of oak panels extending along the north and south walls. The panels bear the names of 742 officers and men who, in the words of the dedicatory tablet, "died for the Empire in South Africa."

THE DISCOVERY OF THE WORLD'S BIGGEST DIAMOND, 29 TIMES BIGGER THAN THE KOH-I-NOOR.

GEMS REPRODUCED BY THE COURTESY OF MESSRS. STREETER AND CO.



THE NEW DIAMOND COMPARED WITH OTHER FAMOUS GEMS (ACTUAL SIZE).

On January 26, at the Premier Mine, Johannesburg, was discovered a diamond weighing 3032 carats, by far the biggest diamond the world has ever seen. It measures 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The Excelsior diamond, weighing 970 carats, is the next largest South African diamond. It was found at Jagersfontein, in the old Orange Free State. The Koh-i-Noor, after first cutting, weighed 186 carats, but Prince Albert had it cut again, and it now weighs 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ carats. The new discovery has been insured for half a million pounds sterling. The diagram of the Premier Mine stone is, of course, drawn to scale from descriptions only, as no photograph is yet available.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

THE RUSSIAN
DISTURBANCES.

For the time being the strikers in St. Petersburg seem to be cowed, and General Treppoff is ruling the city with an iron hand. Domiciliary visits and arrests are once more the order of the day, and the times of Alexander II. are recalled. Maxim Gorky and his colleagues in the now famous deputation are still in prison, and rumours, which have fortunately received no confirmation, have been circulated to the effect that the novelist is to be hanged; but it is scarcely credible that General Treppoff will commit this mistake in policy. Gorky is at present the most picturesque candidate for martyrdom in the whole of Russia, and his execution would excite the popular imagination in a manner most favourable to the cause of revolution. At the same time, it should be remembered that if the Governor of St. Petersburg has made up his mind to hang Gorky he will not be moved by the protests of literary people, speaking as such. If St. Petersburg is orderly, however, and if Moscow is only spasmodically disturbed, Poland is in a state bordering on anarchy. Sanguinary encounters have taken place in the streets of Warsaw between the military and the populace, and the number of killed is estimated at 160. During the fighting the British Consul-General, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Mucukain, the pro-Consul, were attacked by soldiers. Mr. Murray was slightly injured and Mr. Mucukain seriously. His Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg lost no time in making representations to the Russian Government, and Colonel Napier, Military Attaché to the Embassy, was sent to Warsaw to investigate the occurrence. An extraordinary incident took place at Moscow, where anti-British placards were posted, with the cognisance of the authorities, alleging that the strike riots had been organised by Japan with the aid of British money. The placards purported to reproduce a telegram forwarded from Paris by a mysterious organisation called the Agence Latine, of which nothing is known beyond the name. Strong British protests were lodged against this preposterous document, and the Minister of the Interior has ordered its removal. The Prefect of Moscow declares that the telegram has provoked no hostile feeling towards British residents, a statement which would seem to suggest that the Russian public is better informed than its tutors and governors desire it to be. Meanwhile the strike agitation shows no sign of abatement, and has spread to all the great industrial centres in European Russia.



Photo. H. Barrett.

THE LATE LORD HENRY VANE-TEMPEST,
WELL-KNOWN SPORTSMAN.

the Bar, at the Inner Temple, in 1868, he first devoted his time chiefly to ecclesiastical cases and partly to commons and right-of-way cases. In 1888 he took

Lord Henry Vane-Tempest, who died suddenly on Jan. 28, was the second son of the fifth Marquis of Londonderry. He served for six years in the 2nd Life Guards, and was afterwards a prominent Volunteer; but he was best known by his feats in the hunting-field and by his work in connection with the local government of Machynlleth.

Sir Richard Rivington Holmes has earned his knighthood well by the custodianship of the Library at Windsor Castle for nearly five-and-thirty years. Fifty years ago he was an assistant at the British Museum; as an archaeologist he accompanied the Abyssinian Expedition of 1888; as a painter in water-colour he has exhibited at the Academy, the Grosvenor, and the New Gallery. He is also the illustrator of Mrs. Oliphant's "Makers of Venice," and the publisher of an edition of the Book of Common Prayer embellished with titles and borders suggested, it is thought, by Queen Victoria.

M. Rouvier, who has succeeded M. Combes as French Premier, held in the former Government the office of Minister of Finance. His succession will make no vital change in the policy of the Government, which will still maintain an uncompromising attitude towards the Nationalist and Clerical parties. The new régime has, indeed, been described as a Combes Ministry without M. Combes.

Lieutenant John Duncan Grant, who has been awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous gallantry at the storming of the Gyantse Jong during the progress of the Tibet Expedition, is attached to the 8th Gurkha Rifles. The particular deed which gained him the coveted decoration—the leading of the storming company—has already been chronicled in this Journal.

The Right Hon. Andrew Graham Murray, K.C., has been appointed to succeed the late Lord Kinross as Lord Justice-General and Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland. His Majesty has also raised him to the peerage. The new Peer is fifty-five, and was born in Perthshire. Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, educated him, and he afterwards studied for the Scottish Bar, where he made a name during the trial of the City of Glasgow Bank directors. He has sat in Parliament for Bute since 1891, and has held successively the offices of Solicitor-General for Scotland, Lord Advocate, and Secretary of State for Scotland.



Photo. Perou.

M. ROUVIER,
SUCCEEDS M. COMBES AS PRIME
MINISTER OF FRANCE

Photo. W. S. Stuart.

SIR RICHARD HOLMES,
LIBRARIAN OF WINDSOR CASTLE,
NEW KNIGHT.LIEUTENANT J. D. GRANT,
AWARDED THE V.C. FOR GALLANTRY
IN TIBET.

silk; in 1891 he was elevated to the Bench; and in 1892 he succeeded the late Mr. Justice Butt. As a junior he figured in the Tichborne trial, acting for the Claimant in the civil action. It is stated that

OUR PORTRAITS.

Mr. David Murray, the new Royal Academician, was originally destined for a commercial career in Glasgow, where he was born in 1849, but in the early 'seventies he abandoned business in favour of the brush, and began the series of landscape-paintings by which he is so well known. He first exhibited in the Academy in 1875, and has been an A.R.A. since 1891. The Chantry Trustees bought his "My Love has Gone a-Sailing" and his "In the Country of Constable."



Photo. Preston.

MR. DAVID FARQUHARSON,
NEW A.R.A.

ing-ground, and he lives at Sennen Cove, two or three miles from Land's End. He first exhibited at the Academy in 1877, and twenty years later his landscape, "In a Fog," was purchased by the Chantry Trustees.

Mr. Reginald Blomfield, who also becomes an A.R.A., is best known for his domestic architecture, notably for the country-houses he has designed. He is an authority on Renaissance architecture, of which he has written a history; the author of "The Formal Garden in England," and the designer of a processional cross for St. Paul's, and of the South African War Memorial erected at Haileybury.

Mr. Arthur Walters Wills, the gainer of a seat for the Liberal Party at North Dorset, is thirty-six, and the son of Mr. Wills, of Moretonhampstead, the head of the firm of Australian shipping agents. He is a barrister, an athlete, a Free Trader, and a Nonconformist.

Sir Francis Jeune, who has intimated his retirement from the Presidency of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, has had a long and eminently useful, if comparatively uneventful, public career. Called to



Photo. Russell.

MR. DAVID MURRAY,
NEW ROYAL ACADEMICIAN.

his services will be recognised by the bestowal of a peerage upon him.

The Rev. Augustus Austen Leigh, who died on Jan. 28, had been Provost of King's College, Cambridge, since 1889. He was born in Berkshire in 1840, and

THE NORTH SEA
INQUIRY.

tain whose ship, the *Aldcbaran*, was fired upon by one of Admiral Rozhdestvensky's war-ships. The Russian agent endeavoured to persuade the Commission that this had nothing to do with the inquiry, but he did not succeed. Captain Jonsson's testimony shows the state of mind the Russian officers were in even before they reached the Dogger Bank. They took the Swedish vessel for a Japanese torpedo-boat, just as they took the British trawlers for Japanese torpedo-boats. Thus Captain Jonsson is a witness of the greatest importance; and it is significant that the Russian agent did not attempt to cross-examine him.

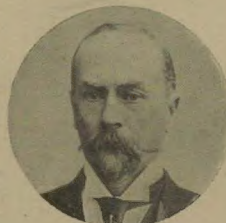


Photo. Russell.

MR. REGINALD BLOMFIELD,
NEW A.R.A.

TIBET.

A remarkable illustration of the habit of taking the world into our confidence is furnished by the Blue-Book on Tibet. From this it appears that in the Treaty he made at Lassa, Colonel Young-husband exceeded his instructions. The Home Government declined to sanction the arrangement for the payment of an indemnity in seventy-five years, during which time the Valley of Chumbi was to be occupied by a British force. These stipulations were held to be contrary to the assurances given to Russia. So was the arrangement for a regular visit to Lassa by a commercial representative of the Indian Government. Lord Lansdowne declared that as long as no other Power interfered with Tibet, the Imperial Government would not seek to establish a protectorate, or in any way to control the internal administration of the Tibetans. This is most self-denying; but what has been gained by the late expedition to Lassa nobody seems able to specify.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MR. A. W. WILLS,
GAINER OF THE NORTH DORSET
CONSTITUENCY FOR THE LIBERAL
PARTY.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

SIR FRANCIS JEUNE,
RETIRED PRESIDENT OF THE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY
COURT.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE REV. A. AUSTEN
LEIGH,
PROVOST OF KING'S COLLEGE,
CAMBRIDGE.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE RIGHT HON. ANDREW
GRAHAM MURRAY,
NEW LORD JUSTICE-GENERAL
OF SCOTLAND.

REFRESHMENT FOR REPRESSORS: MILITARY TRAVELLING-KITCHEN IN ST. PETERSBURG.

DRAWN BY W. RUSSELL FLINT FROM A SKETCH.



HOT MEALS FOR THE SOLDIERS ON DUTY DURING THE STRIKE DISTURBANCES.

The Russian military travelling-kitchen, which is used in the Far East to prepare food for the troops on the march, has been employed in the streets of St. Petersburg during the last few days, when the soldiers had to be on duty night and day without relief. During a campaign every chance delicacy the men manage to pick up by the way is flung into the pot and simmers until the next halt.

THE DISASTROUS LANDSLIP AND CONSEQUENT INUNDATION AT LOEN, IN NORWAY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MEYER, BERGEN.



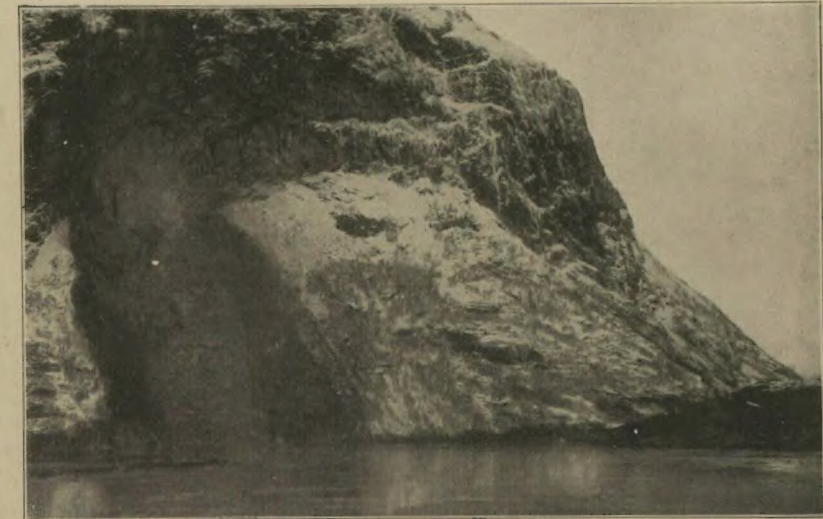
A DERELICT OF THE DISASTER: THE STEAMER "LODÖLEN," THROWN 50 YARDS ABOVE THE LAKE LEVEL.



THE EFFECTS OF THE LANDSLIP AND RESULTING WAVE AT BØDAL.



THE DEVASTATED VILLAGE OF NESDAL, WHERE ALL THE INHABITANTS PERISHED.



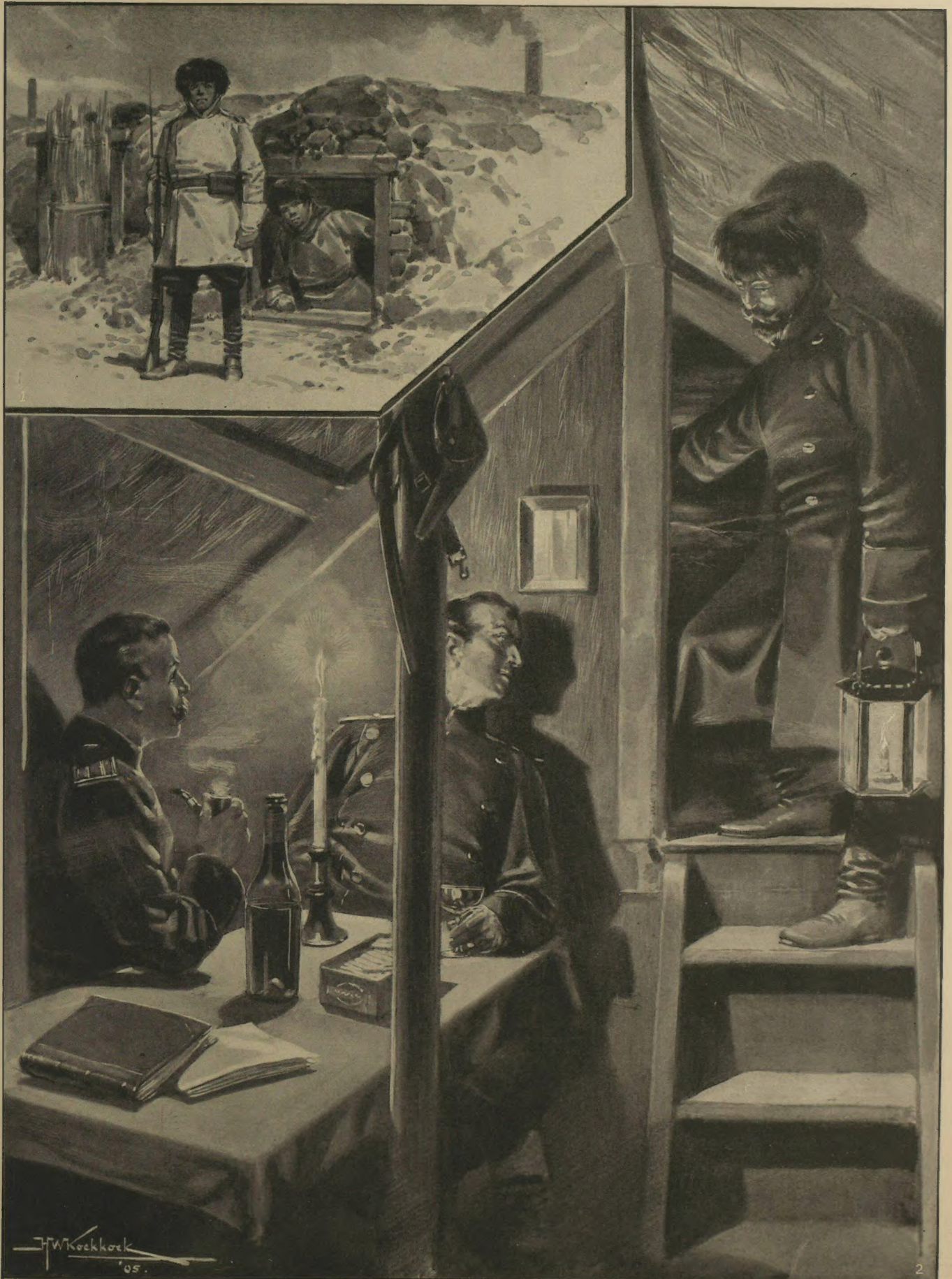
SITE OF LANDSLIP.

THE RAVNEFJELD, WHERE THE MASS OF ROCK CAME DOWN INTO THE LAKE.

On January 15 a huge mass of rock and earth descended from the Ravnefjeld and fell into the lake of Loenwold, near Loen, a favourite resort of English anglers. The landslide caused a huge tidal wave, which rose to a great height and swept the shore of the lake, carrying everything before it. The water carried away every house in the village of Nesdal, twenty-eight dwellings in all, and every one of the inhabitants perished. The lake-steamer which is here shown was flung up on the field to a distance of four hundred yards from the normal margin, and fifty yards above the ordinary level of the water.

RUSSIAN WINTER QUARTERS AT THE FRONT: ZEMLIANKAS, OR DUG-OUTS.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOCKHOCK FROM SKETCHES BY JULIUS M. PRICE, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE 1ST MANCHURIAN ARMY.



1. THE COMMON SOLDIERS' WINTER QUARTERS.

2. NIGHT IN AN OFFICERS' ZEMLIANKA.

MR. JULIUS PRICE WRITES: "These semi-underground shelters are about four feet deep, and are covered with a rough V-shaped roof, constructed from timbers taken from the walls of the nearest Chinese cottage. The framework is filled up with millet-stalks, as in my larger drawing, and the whole is thickly covered with earth and stones. Small huts have a door at one end, large huts one at each end. They are kept comfortably warm with stoves. Some huts shelter as many as forty men."



1 AND 2. RELICS OF THE FRAY: BODIES AND AMMUNITION-BOXES ON THE TOP OF OKASAKI YAMA AFTER THE DESPERATE BAYONET ATTACK.

3 AND 4. AFTER THE HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT ON TEMPLE HILL, OCTOBER 12: THE ROCKY CREST OF THE HILL, WHERE FORTY RUSSIANS LAY DEAD.

5. PREPARING THE WAY WITH SHEAPNEL: RUSSIAN SHELLS BURSTING OVER A JAPANESE BATTERY NEAR THE YENTAI COAL-MINE, OCTOBER 10.

THE QUESTION OF SALVING THE SHATTERED RUSSIAN WAR-SHIPS IN PORT ARTHUR HARBOUR: AN INGENUOUS SUGGESTION.

(DRAWN BY CHARLES J. DE LACY.)



THE PROPOSED METHOD OF GILLING AT THE SUNKEN SHIP BY MEANS OF A COFFER DAM.

It has been proposed to close the narrow part of Port Arthur harbour by a coffer dam, and then to pump out the water and build a complete overhauling in dry dock. The plan is to build the dam across the narrow part of the harbour, and to pump out the water. The ships could then be patched up and refloated for a complete overhauling in dry dock. The plan is to build the dam across the narrow part of the harbour, and to pump out the water. The ships could then be patched up and refloated for a complete overhauling in dry dock.

RARE PICTURES FROM THE SHA-HO: TWO FIERCELY CONTESTED HILLS.



THE SCENE OF A NIGHT ATTACK AND A FIERCE RUSSIAN RESISTANCE: THREE-STONE HILL FROM THE SOUTH, SHOWING THE TEMPLE BETWEEN THE TWO SPURS OF THE HILL.



A BONE OF FIERCE CONTENTION AND HEAVY RUSSIAN LOSS: TEMPLE HILL, CAPTURED BY THE 15th BRIGADE OF THE 2nd JAPANESE DIVISION AT 5 P.M. OCTOBER 12.

Peculiar interest attaches to our photographs from the Sha-ho, because very few pictures of that battle have been secured. We are, however, enabled this week to present a considerable number of pictures showing details of that tremendous combat. This Sacred Hill takes its name from three huge rocks near the temple. There the Alexander III. Regiment lost a thousand men during a heroic defence.

SMOKING THE GUNNERS: A JAPANESE DEVICE TO HINDER ARTILLERY FIRE.

DRAWN BY W. RUSSELL FLINT.



HIDDED AGAINST THEIR WILL: A RUSSIAN BATTERY HULKED BY THE SMOKE OF A VILLAGE PURPOSELY SET ON FIRE BY THE JAPANESE.

The dense fog, created by the burning of the village, hid the Russian battery from the Japanese. The Japanese, by setting the village on fire, were able to conceal their movements and positions from the Russian artillery. The Russian battery, which was hidden in the smoke, was unable to fire at the Japanese. The Japanese, on the other hand, were able to see the Russian battery and fire at it. The Russian battery was eventually forced to retreat. The Japanese, by using this tactic, were able to win the battle.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

OUR MONTHLY SURVEY.

I observe that in the course of a recent series of Thomson Lectures delivered in Aberdeen the lecturer referred in explicit terms to the problem presented by radium. My readers are aware that this problem relates to the power possessed by this element of giving off energy apparently without exhaustion of substance and without our being able to detect any possible source of renewal from without. The Aberdeen lecturer expressed his belief in terms which indicated his adherence to the view that radium possesses a power of utilising in some way or other, as yet not understood, outside energy which it can store and then emit. I fancy the general trend of scientific opinion will be found to take the same direction.

Many of my readers, I know, are interested in ambulance or first-aid work. Included in such labours, the restoration of the apparently drowned, and the treatment of people who from other causes are apt to succumb from suffocation, form very important items. What is known as "artificial respiration," whereby the lungs may be stimulated to resume their work, and the heart also brought to its normal state, is a subject to which great attention is paid in ambulance training of all kinds. Three methods are described in the text-books: Silvester's, Howard's, and Marshall Hall's; and to these a fourth mode may be added—that of Laborde. The latter procedure consists in pulling the tongue well forward from the mouth at regular intervals, the action being carried out at the rate of about fifteen times in the minute.

Recently Professor Schäfer, of Edinburgh, has introduced a fifth mode of effecting artificial respiration. The patient is placed face downwards, with a folded coat under the lower part of his chest. The operator kneels on one side, placing his hands flat on the lower part of the back and throwing the weight of his body on to the hands, so as to produce pressure on the chest, and so to force air out of the lungs. Then the operator raises himself slowly, so that the pressure ceases, while the hands are still kept in position. Next the first movement of pressure is repeated, and this movement is made to alternate with that of relaxation of the pressure every four or five seconds. In Professor Schäfer's own words, "Sway your body slowly forwards and backwards upon your arms twelve to fifteen times a minute, without any marked pause between the movements. This course must be pursued for at least half an hour, or until the natural respirations are resumed." This method has at least the great merit of simplicity, and, physiologically regarded, should be equal to the task of re-starting the breathing movements in suitable cases.

The recent landslide at St. Margaret's Bay, Dover, has served to direct attention now to the tremendous amount of wear and tear from which our coasts in certain areas suffer, the destruction being due to the combined influences of sea-attack and of the erosion and separation of rock-masses through the solvent action of underground water. At Dover, we are told, a gap 200 ft. wide and 50 ft. deep has been made in the cliff. The mass which parted company with the cliff is from 20 ft. to 30 ft. in height, and extends in length about a quarter of a mile. The waves will make short work of this shore debris.

I had the curiosity to turn up a reference in Lyell's "Geology" to a very famous landslide which occurred on Dec. 24, 1839, between Lyme Regis and Axmouth. There a tremendous mass of rock slipped downward towards the sea. The main ravine which separated the detached mass from the cliff was about three-quarters of a mile long; in depth it measured from 100 ft. to 150 ft., and its breadth exceeded 240 ft. The mass was itself broken up into separate portions, while the pressure of the descending rocks forced up a portion of the coast-line to constitute a ridge more than a mile long, and averaging about 40 ft. high. Happily, all parts of our coasts are not subjected to wear and tear at the same rate as are the soft materials of the south and south-east. Also we have to take into account that rising of land counterbalances, to some extent, the loss from sea-erosion; but, all the same, the question of the loss of land in Britain due to sea-attack constitutes a very serious matter, and it is one which must receive adequate attention from Government itself.

Those of my readers who are interested in field natural history and nature study at large may be commended to read the *Field Naturalist's Quarterly*, edited by Dr. G. Leighton, F.R.S.E. To the lover of nature this journal should appeal with much force, seeing that it is meant to aid the cultivation of the observing faculties, while at the same time the facts of science in relation to the field naturalist's work are placed before the reader in a very plain and readily understood fashion. The quarterly is, besides, well illustrated, and it forms a medium for intercommunication among naturalists such as has long been needed. We have long been in want of a journal written for the public interested in natural science, and Dr. Leighton's quarterly supplies the need.

The records of cremation for 1904 have been published, and it must be gratifying to those who are advocates of this sanitary system of "burial" to note an increase in the number of cremations which have taken place. In Great Britain nine crematoria exist, the most recently opened being those at Birmingham and Leeds. In 1903, 475 bodies were cremated; while in 1904 the number was 566. The total number since cremation was instituted is 4407. The death of my friend Sir H. Thompson was a great loss to the Cremation Society. He was the pioneer of the movement. It is satisfactory to find that his long advocacy of cremation is bearing fruit in a gradually enlarged use of this mode of disposing of the dead.

ANDREW WILSON.

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

I. W. WILSON (York).—Try the following: 1. B to B 3rd, K to Q 4th; 2. P to K 4th, and mates next move. If Black play 1. K to Q 3rd, then 2. B to K 4th (ch), etc. We think the problem, however, scarcely strong enough, even if it were correct.

R. WATSON (Nottingham).—The mate may be in less than three if an inferior defence be made; but the requirement is that mate shall be given in not more than three against the best possible play.

F. SIMPSON (Canterbury).—You can only acquire a knowledge of the openings by study and much practice. There is no "easy way to learn."

I. W. ATCHISON.—"The Two-Move Chess Problem," by R. G. Laws (G. Bell, York Street, Covent Garden), and "The Three-Move Chess Problem," by J. Rayner (Swan, Nonsmoking, and Co., Paternoster Square, E.C.),

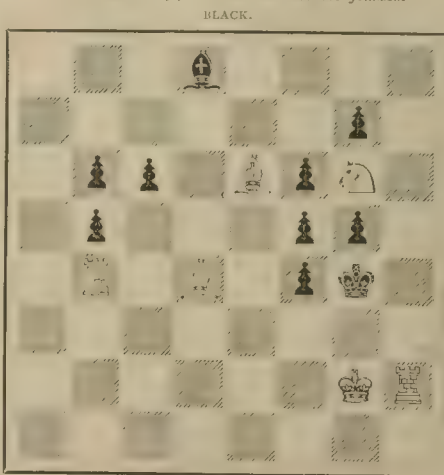
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3163 received from Nipendranath Mahtia, B.A. (Calcutta) and J. S. Rogers (St. John, N.B., Canada); of No. 3164 from Nipendranath Mahtia; of No. 3165 from C. Field Junior (Abol), Mass. and Frank W. Atchinson (Lincoln); of No. 3167 from Eugene Henry (Lewisham) and A. G. Isaac (Dublin); of No. 3168 from Sorrento, A. W. Roberts (Sandhurst), and Eugene Henry.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3169 received from Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), K. Womers (Canterbury), Eugene Henry (Lewisham), E. G. Rodway (Trowbridge), and G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3168.—By A. W. DANIEL.

WHITE.
1. B to K 2nd
2. Q to Q 3rd (ch)
3. Kt mates
BLACK.
K takes R
K takes Q
1. Kt (K 3rd to B 3rd yields another solution.

PROBLEM No. 3171. By G. STILLINGFLEET JOHNSON.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves

CHESS IN VIENNA.

Game played in the King's Gambit Declined Tournament between Messrs. MAROCZY and WOLF.

(King's Gambit Declined.)
WHITE (Mr. M.) **BLACK (Mr. W.)**
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K 3rd B to B 4th
3. Kt to K 3rd P to Q 3rd
4. Kt to B 4th Kt to Q 3rd
5. P to Q 3rd Kt to B 3rd
6. Kt to B 3rd P to K 3rd
7. P to K 3rd B takes Kt
8. Q takes B Kt to Q 3rd
9. Q to K 3rd
10. Q to Q 3rd
11. Q to Q 3rd
12. Q to Q 3rd
13. Q to Q 3rd
14. Q to Q 3rd
15. Q to Q 3rd
16. Q to Q 3rd
17. Q to Q 3rd
18. Q to Q 3rd
19. Q to Q 3rd
20. Q to Q 3rd
21. Q to Q 3rd
22. Q to Q 3rd
23. Q to Q 3rd
24. Q to Q 3rd
25. Q to Q 3rd
26. Q to Q 3rd
27. Q to Q 3rd
28. Q to Q 3rd
29. Q to Q 3rd
30. Q to Q 3rd
31. Q to Q 3rd
32. Q to Q 3rd
33. Q to Q 3rd
34. Q to Q 3rd
35. Q to Q 3rd
36. Q to Q 3rd
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38. Q to Q 3rd
39. Q to Q 3rd
40. Q to Q 3rd
41. Q to Q 3rd
42. Q to Q 3rd
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73. Q to Q 3rd
74. Q to Q 3rd
75. Q to Q 3rd
76. Q to Q 3rd
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79. Q to Q 3rd
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83. Q to Q 3rd
84. Q to Q 3rd
85. Q to Q 3rd
86. Q to Q 3rd
87. Q to Q 3rd
88. Q to Q 3rd
89. Q to Q 3rd
90. Q to Q 3rd
91. Q to Q 3rd
92. Q to Q 3rd
93. Q to Q 3rd
94. Q to Q 3rd
95. Q to Q 3rd
96. Q to Q 3rd
97. Q to Q 3rd
98. Q to Q 3rd
99. Q to Q 3rd
100. Q to Q 3rd

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played at the Manhattan Chess Club between Mr. S. ROSENBERG and AMATEUR

(King's Gambit Declined.)
WHITE (Mr. R.) **BLACK (Am.)**
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K 3rd B to B 4th
3. Kt to K 3rd P to Q 3rd
4. Kt to B 4th Kt to Q 3rd
5. P to Q 3rd Kt to B 3rd
6. Kt to B 3rd P to K 3rd
7. P to K 3rd B takes Kt
8. Q takes B Kt to Q 3rd
9. Q to K 3rd
10. Q to Q 3rd
11. Q to Q 3rd
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THE RUSSIAN CASUAL: THE "BOZIAK."

Ask anybody who has been to Moscow whether he has heard of a "Boziak," and he will probably look at you in amazement, shake his head, and possibly even deny the existence of this interesting sect. But not only in Moscow, but over the whole of the Russian Empire, these people are to be found scattered in their thousands.

It is, perhaps, as well to explain what a "Boziak" really is. To convey to an English mind the real meaning of the term is somewhat difficult, but if we gave as an analogy our tramps and vagabonds, we should be getting nearer to it than would be possible in any other way. The "Boziaks" are destitute people, absolutely devoid of any education, and with very little intelligence. In fact, one might almost refer to them as the line of demarcation between animalism and civilisation: they are the indirect outcome of the emancipation of the serfs.

We find ourselves in the city of Moscow, meet one of these creatures, and allow ourselves to be led by him wheresoever he may go. As a matter of fact, we should find that presently we should get to a large square in which is an open shed. This square is known as the "Khretu Rienok." Here we should be met by the very extraordinary sight of hundreds of similar individuals gathered together, many of them standing about in groups and talking; others, too tired for such business, lying down on the hard stones wrapped in sleep.

When I was last in Moscow I determined to get among these people and learn something of their way of life. Choosing a suitable day, I went down, escorted by two policemen and a friend, and started to work with my camera. The sight that met my eyes I shall not readily forget. It seemed to me that here were gathered together the dregs of humanity. Their clothing consisted practically of a shirt, a coat, and a rough pair of trousers—the whole in a more or less tattered condition. It is quite true that here and there one came across a more respectable being; but in this case it would be because the hard circumstances of life had thrown him out of employment, and for the time being he was compelled to associate with these degenerate creatures.

Thousands assemble here, and the police circulate freely among them, preventing them gathering into groups and creating any disturbance, and, what is more important, stopping them from going into the streets of the city. It must be understood that these people are really very dangerous, for the abject state of poverty into which they have fallen, and their ferocious nature, combined with their crass ignorance, make them willing to commit almost any deed of violence for the sake of sufficient money to procure them a little food and some vodka. I speedily realised this when I began to stroll among them, because as soon as they saw me they gathered round and commenced begging for alms; and had it not been for the assistance of the police there is no knowing that they would not have torn the clothes off my back, and despoiled me of anything that I might have had. For food they, as a rule, are content with eating the entrails of some animal, which they purchase in a hot condition from a neighbouring store-house. A large handful will cost six kopecks, and should they have been successful in their day's begging they will supplement this with as much vodka as they can afford. Perhaps they may have had a very good day, in which case they will take off their boots and hand them over to a cobbler who works under the shed. In one of our pictures we have an illustration of this cobbler at work. How he exists is quite a puzzle, for his charges are so small that it seems almost impossible that he can even provide the materials for his work.

As night closes in, these creatures are compelled by the police to seek shelter in the "doss-houses." For the sum of six kopecks they are enabled to obtain a lodging for the night. This consists of nothing more than a space on a slightly inclined plank. As a rule, the rooms contain accommodation for forty people, and the largest number gathered together in one house may be put down at 250. Very often, however, a man may be accompanied by his wife, in which case it would not be possible to obtain lodging for one night only; the space has to be rented for a month. The married couples are, of course, kept separate from the single individuals, and ten couples are the largest number that I have seen in one room. They, too, simply sleep on a bench, and if there be a baby as well it is slung over them in a sort of cradle: for this accommodation they pay three roubles per month. It need hardly be said that these lodging-houses are strictly under the supervision of the police.

There is, however, a still more destitute class than these poor creatures who are absolutely without a kopeck. These find accommodation in what is known as the "free house": the accommodation provided by this house is considerably larger than that of any of the houses to which the inmates have to contribute; in fact, its full capacity amounts to 1000 lodgers, and each room is capable of holding 250 people. The women, of course, are kept separate from the men; nor is there in this place any provision made for married couples. There is considerable competition to get in here; in fact, the entrance to the house is besieged by the "Boziaks" hours before the doors open. In the summer the doors are opened at seven to eight o'clock, and in the winter at six o'clock.

By the kindness of a friend I was enabled to secure a photograph taken at night during the occupation by the "Boziaks"; and one of the pictures reproduced well illustrates the conditions under which they live. These people have come into some prominence, even over in this country, through the instrumentality of the Russian author Maxim Gorky, who has written one of his best-known plays around them. He knew them perhaps better than anyone else did; for not only is he credited with having been one of them himself, but he was endowed with an almost poetic insight into the abjectness of their condition.—ARTHUR V. KENAH.



GORKY'S OLD ASSOCIATES: THE OUTCAST BOZIAKS.

1. BOZIAKS WAITING FOR ADMISSION TO A FREE LODGING-HOUSE.

2. BOZIAKS RESTING.

3. NIGHT IN A BOZIAK "DOSS-HOUSE."

4. TYPES OF RUSSIA'S "SUBMERGED TENTH."

(See Article on Chess Page.)

5. THE COBBLER COLLECTING WORK.

THE PEOPLE'S CHAMPION: FATHER GAPON, THE STRIKE LEADER, AT THE NARVA GATE.

DRAWN BY GEORGES SCOTT.



NO PROTECTION IN THE SACRED IKONS: FATHER GAPON ADVANCING WITH THE HOLY EMBLEM JUST BEFORE HE WAS WOUNDED.

At first the rumour ran through St. Petersburg that the priest had been shot dead, but he managed to crawl into a house, and was afterwards discovered in a hospital. He was placed under police surveillance, and the authorities have declared their intention of hanging him. The Holy Synod has publicly censured Father Gapon as a criminal priest who has impudently disdained his sacred vows, and has profaned the holy symbols by taking them from a church to serve as standards for rioters.

THE COSSACKS' ONSLAUGHT: A FURIOUS CHARGE ON DEFENCELESS STRIKERS.

DRAWN BY GEORGE SCOTT.



THE COMBAT ON THE QUAY NEAR THE ADMIRALTY, ST. PETERSBURG, JANUARY 22.

The working classes of St. Petersburg have been coerced into temporary submission by the drastic measures adopted by the guardians of autocracy, but the deeds that in St. Petersburg on January 22 will one day bear a bitter fruit of revolt.

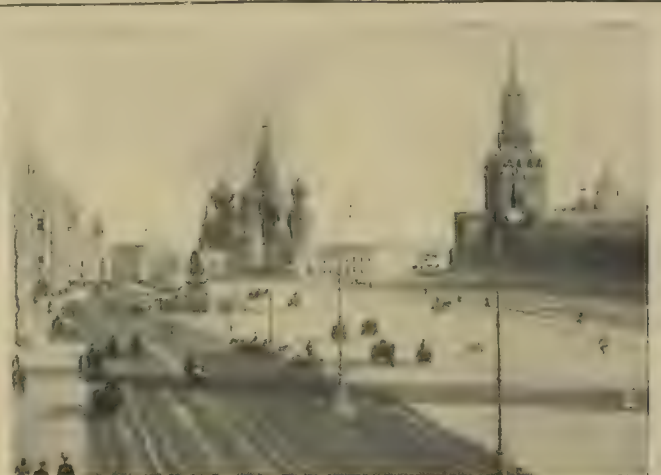


MARTYRS IN THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM: THE MASSACRE OF STRIKERS AT THE END OF THE TROITZKY BRIDGE, ST. PETERSBURG, JANUARY 22.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.

On the Palace side of the Neva, Cossacks and gendarmes guarded the avenues to the Troitzky (Trinity) Bridge. One of the earliest collisions occurred here between the military and the people, and two hundred strikers were shot dead. The range was so short that every bullet which took effect went through three or four people in the densely packed crowd.

THE STORM CENTRE IN THE OLD CAPITAL OF RUSSIA:
MOSCOW THE SEMI-ORIENTAL.



1. THE CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, VIEWED FROM THE KREMLIN.

3. THE LUCHIVANKA SQUARE, MOSCOW.

2. THE ANCIENT CHURCH OF ST. BASIL.

4. WHERE THE TSAR ALWAYS STOPS TO PRAY BEFORE ENTERING THE KREMLIN: THE MOST SACRED SHRINE IN MOSCOW.

5. A FAMILIAR STREET SCENE IN MOSCOW: A POULTRY-DEALER AND HIS CLIENTS.

6. WHERE THE MOUTH STOPS TO PRAY: A PEASANT CROSSING HIMSELF BEFORE A STREET SHRINE IN MOSCOW.

THE SPREAD OF THE STRIKE TO MOSCOW: RUSSIAN TYPES AND SCENES
IN THE OLD CAPITAL.



A HUGH FISHER.



1. THE BUSY MAN IN RUSSIA OF TO-DAY:
A POLICEMAN IN WINTER COSTUME.

2. THE TSAR'S TROIKA, OR THREE-HORSED CARRIAGE.
The middle horse runs straight; the near and off horses are trained to run with their heads sideways.

3. A RUSSIAN POLICEMAN IN SUMMER
DRESS.

4. A STRIKE CENTRE: MOSCOW, WITH THE KREMLIN ON THE LEFT.

5. THE MOST FAMOUS GROUP OF BUILDINGS IN THE OLD CAPITAL OF RUSSIA: A GENERAL VIEW OF THE KREMLIN FROM THE MOSCOW BRIDGE.

EAST AND WEST IN BOOK-LAND.

The Unveiling of Lhasa. By E. Candler. (London: Arnold, 18s.)
Japan: An Interpretation. By Lafcadio Hearn. (London: Macmillan, 8s. 6d.)
More Queer Things About Japan. By Douglas Sladen. (London: Methuen, 2s. 6d.)
West in Europe in the Eighteenth Century and Onwards: An Aftermath. By the late F. A. Freeman. (London: Macmillan, 10s. net.)
Imperial Vienna. By A. S. Levett. (London: John Lane, 18s.)
Nature and Sport in Britain. By H. A. Bryden. (London: Grant Richards, 10s. 6d.)
Highways and Byways of the South. By Elton Johnson. (New York: Macmillan, 7s. 6d.)

Mr. Candler's book, "The Unveiling of Lhasa," contains an admirably lucid, and often graphic, account of the expedition which Colonel Younghusband conducted with such conspicuous success, both military and diplomatic. Beginning with a summary of the achievements of earlier European explorers, the author sketches briefly but clearly the sequence of events which culminated in the necessity for bringing the Tibetans to reason by force of arms. It is manifest that no other course was open to us if we were to retain our prestige in the eyes of the countries concerned; and it is equally obvious that our own indulgence and regard for Chinese susceptibilities were carried much further than the Oriental mind could understand. Chinese influence at Lhasa seems to have been greatly overestimated; and Lord Curzon put the matter in a nutshell when he described it as a "political fiction" which enabled the Chinese and Tibetan authorities to evade responsibility. The author calls the expedition "a transport show"; and undoubtedly the task of the transport officers was one of very exceptional difficulty. The obstacles lay less in the roughness of the track to Lhasa than in the extremes of climate, which varied from the intense heat of the Sukkim valleys to the almost Arctic cold of the plateaux. The theory that the Tibetans are a timid, unwarlike race proved hardly correct: they displayed both courage and daring at Gyantse and Karo La; and had the leaders possessed only elementary knowledge of warfare, and the rank-and-file known how to use their firearms, the march through passes which a handful of determined men might hold would have been a far more serious undertaking than it actually was. An extraordinary feature of the expedition was that, until the column arrived at Gyantse, only one man was wounded by gunshot. The "jong," or fort, at Gyantse was strongly held, and there was some hard fighting before it was taken. Lhasa itself, apart from the imposing Potala, or palace of the Dalai Lama, was found to justify the descriptions of the old travellers—"squalid and filthy beyond description." Mr. Candler's pictures of native life in the Tibetan capital are both interesting and suggestive, and his estimate of the Lama character impresses us as that of a shrewd and level-headed observer. The reader will probably share his opinion concerning the desirability of maintaining a Resident at Lhasa to safeguard our interests against intrigue. The illustrations from photographs and sketches are excellent.

In the opening pages of his interesting volume, "Japan: An Interpretation," Lafcadio Hearn says, truly enough, that there are few books among the thousand dealing with the country that help the reader to understand it. The great majority of Japan's visitors have been content to write a book and record their casual impressions, and the value of such work cannot be enduring, even when the authors chance to wield a fluent pen. Mr. Hearn was for fourteen years a resident in Japan, for seven years a lecturer in the Imperial University of Tokio, and at all times a reasoning observer of the Island Empire's ways. His book is more than an attempt at the interpretation of Japan to Great Britain and America; it is the record of valuable painstaking research, executed with a fidelity and singleness of purpose that are seen to advantage through the medium of a clear and simple style. He is never content to record the charm and fascination of the people and their faith without seeking to explain to the reader the causes that have made faith and people what they are to-day. He ridicules the Western belief that the Japanese are Atheists, and his chapters upon developments of Shinto and the higher Buddhism will be of permanent value to the student of Eastern religious culture. It would be unreasonable to claim for the late Mr. Hearn that his attempt to introduce the East to the West can be reckoned entirely successful. Before complete understanding between the white and yellow races can come about, we of the West must grow older and perchance more wise. We have yet to appreciate the great truths underlying Japan's achievement in assimilating in less than half a century the best that Europe had to offer.

Although the volume "More Queer Things About Japan" is advertised as the work of Mr. Douglas Sladen, the first examination of the book shows that there are many contributors to its five hundred pages. Miss Norma Lorimer writes Part I, "Japan from a Woman's Point of View." Then comes the translation of a Japanese History of Napoleon, with lives of Peter the Great, Alexander the Great, and Aristotle, and notes on France and Greece. The original letters of the English pilot, William Adams, who wrote from Japan in the early seventeenth century, follow, reprinted by permission from the papers of the Hakluyt Society. Mr. Sladen makes his first serious appearance with Part IV, "Japan from a Man's Point of View"; and by way of Appendix we have "The Yoshiwara from Within," a chapter so unnecessary that Mr. Sladen has wisely had it printed on a separate sheet, that it may be omitted from the copies of people who are sensitive. The book is admirably produced, with end-papers and double-page illustrations by Hokusai, and five pictures in colour, but there is little or no harmony between the component parts. It is impossible to avoid a thought that they were

put together in order that a book might be made at a time when Japan and its people occupy a large share of the public attention.

A volume of lectures by Professor Freeman on the making of modern Europe will be welcomed, even in an incomplete form, by students of history. The book is somewhat tantalising, for it traces in laborious detail the history of the West for rather more than a century before Charles the Great (we shall not disturb Freeman's rest by writing "Charlemagne"), omits the reign of the great Emperor, and picks up the thread again at the beginning of the tenth century. It covers, however, ground of considerable interest, going fully into the wars between Franks and Saracens, and, in its record of the times of Pippin (whom at school we used to call Pepin), tracing the origin of the temporal power of the Popes. The later fragment shows us Germany in the making; but the main interest of the book lies in the new light which it throws on an obscure but important epoch of what, anticipating a little, we must call French history. Freeman brings out remarkably the surviving importance of the idea of the Roman Empire even when Caesar ruled at Constantinople and interfered little in Italy. The lectures show no signs of failing power, but are good examples of Freeman at his best—rather ponderous and dogmatic, but earnest and clear. The very Teutonic orthography is characteristic but alarming; Theodor is left to us for some unexplained reason; but Odoacer and Clovis (names fairly established, one would suppose) masquerade as Odowaker and Chlodowig!

Although the tourist walks abroad quite freely, and his agents hold the world's highways in fee, Austria-Hungary is not well known; even the capitals attract few visitors. If only on this account "Imperial Vienna," by A. S. Levett, deserves a word of cordial welcome. It appears in a handsome volume, with some admirable illustrations by M. Erwin Puchner. The Emperor Franz Josef and many members of the imperial family granted special facilities to author and artist, so the book gives details that are not to be found in Baedeker and his followers. There is a certain quality of serious endeavour about the author's efforts that helps us to forget the lack of style; indeed, so far as the writing goes, the book might well be a translation from the German, though it is not so set down. It should be read for its facts rather than for their presentation, and will give a satisfactory view of Vienna's many-sided life, a sense of its gaiety and glitter, an explanation of its position as the great social centre of the Near East. Vienna is essentially a city for the leisure and pleasure-loving; it moves towards the light-heartedness of Buda Pest, Europe's gayest city, and nearly attains to it. And withal, Austria's capital is the centre of brilliant diplomatic work; the arts are esteemed, the sciences flourish, the people are surrounded with stimulating sights. Through all the places of note artist and author have wandered with an enjoyment that they help us to share. Particularly interesting are the chapters devoted to reminiscences of great musicians whose memory Vienna enshrines—Haydn, Beethoven, Mozart, Schubert, and others upon whose names even the pen lingers lovingly.

In "Nature and Sport in Britain" Mr. Bryden republishes various essays which he has contributed to the magazines and weekly journals; and as the first question which presents itself in reviewing a work of this character is whether the subject-matter deserved the greater permanence of book form, we may answer it at once in the affirmative. The author in his works on South African life showed himself a careful and exact observer; and the facilities which he exercised to good purpose on the veldt are now applied with equally satisfactory results to the wild life of our own country. He finds scope for his pen on the Downs and in the marshes of the coast, more especially of Sussex; but by way of change he takes us for an occasional fishing trip to Ireland; and by no means the least informing chapter in his book is that on British birds in South Africa. Mr. Bryden has wide first-hand knowledge of the creatures whose lives and habits appeal to him, and he further makes good use of the curious lucubrations of old writers on Nature whose credulity was often much greater than their information. It is noteworthy that with the sympathetic appreciation of the naturalist he combines the keenness of the sportsman; for he writes of his experiences with the foot-harriers on the Downs or with the rod on a Connemara lake with as much vigour and descriptive ability as he exhibits when picturing the movements of the heron or the habits of the comorant. The book contains some excellent illustrations from photographs.

The atmosphere of "Highways and Byways of the South" is essentially restful, the rural population of the Southern States being contrasted with the "life" of life in Northern cities. Mr. Johnson's tone is all these simple and hospitable, and his style is clear and his; and thus produces a pleasant and refreshing effect.

Necessarily, the negro question enters largely into the lives of Southerners, and the author treats it with the commendable impartiality of one who has such many opinions. He does not, however, dwell on the negro who looks on the white man as a conqueror, but on the negro who looks on the white man as a friend. He shows us the negro as he is, not as he is supposed to be, and thus produces a pleasant and refreshing effect.

MAXIM GORKY.

At a revolutionary meeting in St. Petersburg on the Saturday night before the massacre sat one who, perhaps more than any other there, had the interests of the people at heart, for he is one of themselves, and their sufferings have been his. But he is no orator, and therefore remained silent as far as formal speech-making went, although he was ready and eager with suggestion and help. To-day, if all accounts are true, he is a prisoner, probably in the freezing dungeons of the Fortress of Peter and Paul, whose horrors Mrs. Voynich has described with such terrible realism in her last novel—a prisoner for the heinous crime of having formed one of a deputation of literary and scientific men who waited on M. Witte to urge the expediency of the Tsar's appearing to the strikers on Jan. 22. This man, who, if he cannot speak, can at least write to some purpose, is Alexei Maximovich Pyeshkoff, better known to his countrymen as Maxim Gorky, or Maximus the Bitter, as he calls himself, in sardonic allusion to the unkind fortune that has been his from boyhood. His writings first became known in England through the medium of translation some three years ago, when his most important novel, "Foma Gordyeff," appeared in an English dress.

Almost at the same time his tremendous episode, "Twenty-Six Men and a Girl," also appeared in this country, together with other short stories; and these works found instant appreciation for their originality and power. Essentially Russian, they struck an entirely individual and commanding note, and the critics recognised that here was one who could more than hold his own with Tolstoy, Turgenieff, Gogol, and other masters of Muscovite fiction. Not long afterwards, English playgoers of the more serious sort—to wit, the earnest members of the Stage Society, who sanctify the Sabbath with dramatic services unprofaned by musical accompaniments—came to know Gorky as a playwright. His curiously inorganic yet powerful play, "The Lower Depths," was produced experimentally on Nov. 30, 1903. Of this "tragedy of the starvelings and wretches of the great Russian city," that discerning critic Mr. J. T. Grein says in his new volume of "Dramatic Criticism" (Nash): "Gorky not merely portrays the horrible and the repellent; there is no evident intention on his part to show us how ugly things are; his dark clouds are here and there relieved with silver linings. It is as if he would say, 'You hearers, do not condemn these people for their abjectness, but do what you can to develop the white spots in their souls—for white spots there are.'" There, in a sentence, is Gorky's optimism, his trust in his countrymen. He knows the worst about them, he reaches forward towards the realisation of the best. It will not be in his time or ours. But he has the faith of the true reformer in a future which his work and that of those who think with him will hasten.

Gorky's knowledge of the outcast and destitute was gained at first hand, for there is no depth of social misery which he has not shared. The son of an upholsterer in Nijni Novgorod, he was left an orphan at a very early age, and was apprenticed to a shoemaker. From this employment he ran away, and his occupations thereafter were legion. By turns he worked as draughtsman, maker of ikons, cook's boy, and so on. He was a wanderer, and his life was a struggle. He had a strong desire for knowledge, and having at least the keys of education in his hands he had become a voracious reader. He then obtained better employment as a compositor, and served in a railway station. He was a wanderer, and his life was a struggle. He had a strong desire for knowledge, and having at least the keys of education in his hands he had become a voracious reader. He then obtained better employment as a compositor, and served in a railway station. He was a wanderer, and his life was a struggle. 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AN AMMUNITION FACTORY IN THE SIEGE LINE BEFORE PORT ARTHUR.

STEREOGRAPH BY JAMES RICALTON; COPYRIGHT, 1905, BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD, LONDON AND NEW YORK.

A STAR-SHELL TUBE USED BY THE JAPANESE.



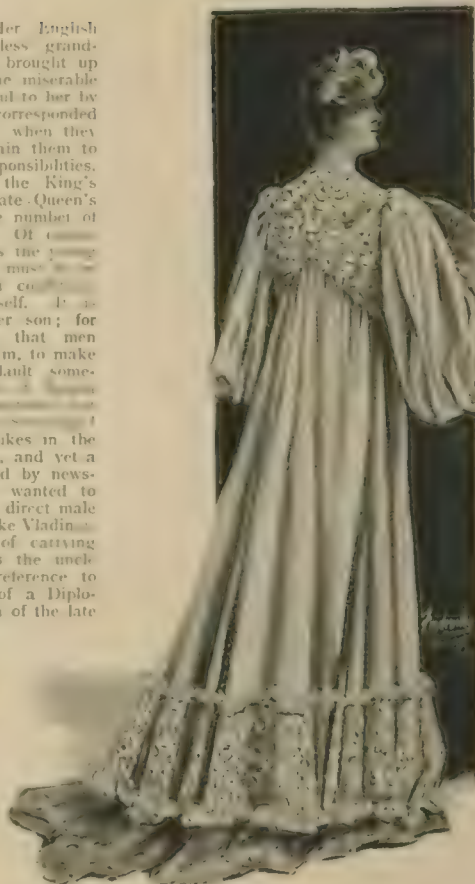
A SEA MINE ON LAND! A LIVE ONE FOUND IN THE RUSSIAN TRENCH.

ADJUSTING THE BREECH-PINS IN THE GREAT 11-INCH SHELLS.

LADIES' PAGES.

How one pities the Tsaritsa now! Her English education—for Queen Victoria's motherless grandchildren of Hesse were to a large extent brought up under her eye in England—must make the miserable Russia the more painful to her by contrast. The late Queen, too, corresponded constantly with her Hessian grandchildren when they were away from her, endeavouring to train them to understand public affairs and royal responsibilities. Lord Escher, who is now engaged, by the King's orders, in preparing for publication the late Queen's correspondence, has an exceptionally large number of letters to these particular grandchildren. Of the more intimate with constitutional ideas the Tsaritsa's mind is the more intimate she must be with the wretched web that circumstances and custom have woven for her husband and herself. It is fortunate, at least, that she has got her son; for else, with that unconquerable tendency that men have inherited from their first father, Adam, to make it that it is always the woman in fault some-

there is not a direct heir to the present Tsar. I understand, thirty Grand Dukes in the immediate line of succession to the throne, and yet a few months ago we were constantly assured by newspapers here that all the Russian nation wanted to content it with the present dynasty was a direct male to the reigning Tsar! The Grand Duke Vladimir has been entrusted with the task of carrying out martial law to "restore order," is the uncle of the Tsar. There is an interesting reference to him in Madame Waddington's "Letters of a Diplomatist's Wife." Describing the coronation of the late Tsar, she says: "His two brothers, Vladimir and Alexis, put on his robes. The Grand Duke Vladimir always stands behind his brother. He has a stern face. He would be the Regent if anything happened to the emperor. It was, of course, while the now reigning one was still a minor—"and I think his would be an iron rule." Again, he says, after dancing with this Prince: "He is charming when amiable, but has a stern face when he isn't smiling. I think if the Russians ever feel his hand it will be a heavy one." This is a clever forecast certainly, for it was made twenty years ago. But, then, women are observant and quick to read character; and no doubt that is one reason why Queens have so generally succeeded in holding their own in such circumstances.



FOR THE PLAYHOUSE: A HANDSOME COAT.

This design, but cashmere
some piece of

Our Queen must be suffering acute anxiety for her sister, the Dowager Empress, who is next to herself in age in the Danish royal family, and has always been her chosen friend also, to a degree that is not invariably the case between sisters. The Dowager Russian Empress and Queen Alexandra have always tried to visit their father at the same time, so that they might be with each other. One illustration of our Queen's gentle compliance with her sister's wishes was in the wearing of deep crape as mourning for her mother. Her own opinion on the subject had previously been shown plainly enough by the fact that she did not assume this conventional token of grief when she lost her beloved eldest son. But as the Empress of Russia preferred to wear crape, her sister would not make a difference in their outward signs of mourning. The Church of England Mourning Reform Association has taken special objection to the use of crape, and for a time, owing largely to the fact just mentioned, it went out of fashion to a considerable extent. But of late it has regained its vogue to a great degree; and in the past year there has even been some adoption here as daughter's mourning of the long veil of crape hanging from the back of the hat and nearly touching the bottom of the gown, which is, and long has been, the fashion in France. Still, the obligation to wear mourning attire is much less rigid now, both here and in Paris, than it was in older times. Pearls and diamonds are now worn with black, even during the crape period; and the Princesse de Sagan has lately decreed that emeralds are to be considered good style in mourning, probably because her own set of those jewels is superb.

Crape is particularly undesirable wear for the poor, since it is the most perishable of all dress materials. It soon loses freshness and crispness with the most careful wear, and either wet or dust destroys it immediately. Thus it is a costly "luxury of woe." But is there any reason why the expenditure on dress (or indeed, any other customs) of the rich should be affected by consideration of the fact that the fashions that they adopt will be copied by other people whose resources and habits of life render those fashions unsuitable for them? Sumptuary laws forbidding the poorer classes to wear the same raiment as their social betters are gone for ever; but there is a tendency to re-enact them in an opposite sense from the older ones by public opinion, and to object to certain styles being adopted by the rich because they are unsuited to the poor, and yet the latter will persist in copying them. This is not quite reasonable. However, the custom of conspicuous and long-worn mourning attire is to be deprecated on other grounds than this common one of appeal to the wealthy mourner to remember the purse and the imitative faculty of the poorer class. If the grief be real it will be terrible enough to bear, and will last too long for the good of the living without the constant reminder of unaccustomed clothing; if it be not real, what a

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'HOW NOBLE IN REASON! how infinite in faculties! in apprehension, how like a God!'

'Nature listening whilst Shakespeare played, and wondered at the work herself had made.'—CHURCHILL.

HIS MIND WAS THE HORIZON BEYOND WHICH AT PRESENT WE CANNOT SEE.

—LAMBSON.

SHAKESPEARE,

THE SAGE AND SEER OF THE HUMAN HEART.

FORGIVENESS IS NOBLER THAN REVENGE. 'He taught the Divineness of Forgiveness, Perpetual Mercy, Constant Patience, Endless Peace, Perpetual Gentleness. If you can show me one who knew things better than this man, show HIM! I know him not! If he had appeared as a Divine they would have Burned Him; as a Politician, they would have Beheaded Him; but Destiny made him a Player.'—THE REV. GEORGE DAWSON, M.A.

'I find no human soul so beautiful these fifteen hundred years!'—CERVANTES.

A MAJESTIC AND IMPERISHABLE INHERITANCE. 'These Divine and Immortal Plays; the embodiment of all the Ages, Wisdom, and Philosophy, and the Majestic and Imperishable Inheritance of the English speaking race, should be read by all young men and women, being as they are Enrichers of the fancy, strengtheners of Virtue, a withdrawing from all selfish and mercenary thoughts, a lesson of all sweet and honourable thoughts and actions, to teach courtesy, benignity, generosity, humanity.'—CHARLES AND MARY LAMB.

'HE WAS THE MASTER OF THE REVELS TO MANKIND.'



From a Painting by P. F. Poole, R.A. CYMBELINE, Act 3, Scene 6.

On the character of Imogen, who is here pictured disguised as a boy offering payment for food found in the cave of Belarius, Shakespeare lavished all the fascination of his genius; she is the crown and flower of his conception of tender and artless womanhood. Imogen: 'Good Masters, harm me not. . . . Here's money for my meat.' Guiderius: 'Money, youth?' Arviragus: 'All gold and silver rather turn to dirt, as 'tis no better reckoned, but of those who worship dirty Gods!'

'It has been my happy lot to impersonate not a few ideal women. . . . but Imogen has always occupied the largest place in my heart.'—HELEN FAUCHT.

IF YOU HAVE LOST SYMPATHY YOU ARE EXILED FROM LIGHT!

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Instincts, Inclinations, Ignorance, and Follies. Discipline and Self-Denial, that Precious Boon, the Highest and Best in this Life.

'RICH FROM THE VERY WANT OF WEALTH, IN HEAVEN'S BEST TREASURES, PEACE AND HEALTH.'

O BLESSED HEALTH! HE WHO HAS THEE HAS LITTLE MORE TO WISH FOR! THOU ART ABOVE GOLD AND TREASURE!

'Tis thou who enlargest the soul and open'st all its powers to receive instruction and to relish virtue. He who has thee has little more to wish for, and he that is so wretched as to want thee, wants everything with thee.'—STERNE.

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Delightfully flavoured, not too sweet, and of guaranteed wholesomeness. ¶ You can get them at your Grocers.

Ask to-day.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

Canon Denton Thompson, Rector of Southport, will succeed Archdeacon Diggle as Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham.

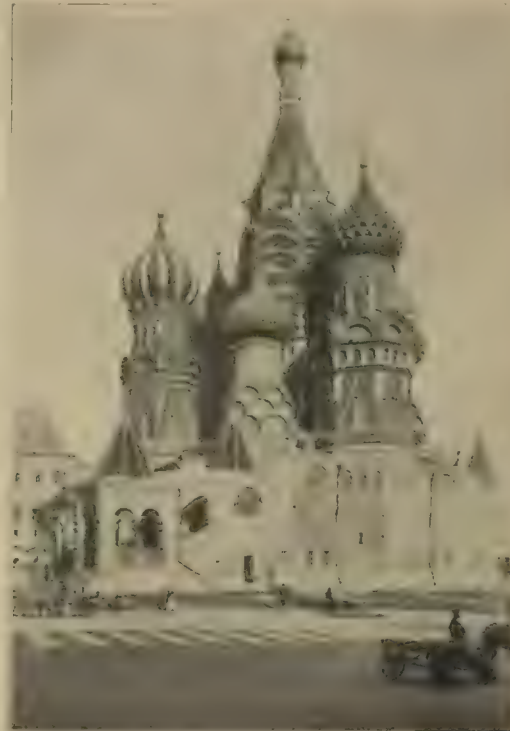
He is a well-known clergyman, and has taken a prominent part in the Temperance, Sunday School, and other movements. He has written several books, and is a member of the Church of England and the Society of Christian Workers. The Bishop of Exeter describes him as "the best beggar I know."

Bishop D. made a delightful visit to Birmingham, and his wise counsels were interesting to all who heard him. He stated that the Church of England throughout the country had much to learn from Non-conformist communities in the art of making people welcome. A number of his friends at Birmingham, the Cathedral, the Bishop's school, and a number of other institutions, are all doing their best to make the city a more pleasant place to live in.



RUSSIAN SOLDIERS BIVOUACKED BEFORE ONE OF THE CHURCHES IN THE KREMLIN, MOSCOW.

The church of St. Basil was begun in 1553, and sixteen years later was consecrated by the Metropolitan Macarius, on the Day of the Virgin, its patron saint. Napoleon ordered it to be destroyed, but his troops quartered themselves in it, and thus the building escaped.



THE ORIENTALISM OF THE OLD CAPITAL OF RUSSIA: THE CHURCH OF ST. BASIL, MOSCOW.

London. The Bishop of Lichfield, speaking last week at Shrewsbury, said that all must be interested in the Welsh Revival. It was quite spontaneous, and he believed it to

be of Divine origin. Dr. Legge added that in his opinion it was not preaching but prayer that was doing the work. He hoped that the Revival might cross the border and spread all over England.

The Bishop of Shrewsbury, who has been seriously ill for some time, is now making a good recovery, and hopes shortly to resume the work of the diocese.

The Rev. C. Silvester Horne has had the striking good fortune to free the Whitefields Mission from debt in little more than a year from his settlement. When the Institute was opened last week, the sum of £6000 still remained to be subscribed. This was generously made up by Mrs. Rylands, of Manchester, who gave £1000; by Mr. J. Carter, Chairman of the London Congregational Union, who gave £1000; while the collections for the day completed the amount.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London expect to be present at the annual service of the Queen Victoria Clergy Fund, which will be held at St. Paul's on March 1. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs will attend in state, and the sermon will be preached by the Bishop of Exeter.—V.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

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A MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

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Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.

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Sweetens and Purifies Every Home. Cleanses and Disinfects at the Same Time.

LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED, PORT SUNLIGHT, ENGLAND.

The name LEVER on soap is a guarantee of purity and excellence.

THE WAR: AN EXPERT COMMENTARY.

BY RIN.

There are indications that a movement has begun on the Sha-ho which may lead to results as

The Japanese account of the battle and of the operations which succeeded it carry us somewhat further. Marshal Oyama describes how Kuropatkin commenced his movement against the Japanese left

flank on the 25th, and how he advanced southward. But, says Oyama, "on the 26th we assumed the offensive, driving back the enemy and repulsing him at all points." On the 28th both combatants claim to have beaten their adversaries, but still later telegrams from Oyama describe how his troops, having driven the enemy back and recaptured the positions which had been taken, put the Russian artillery to flight; and he concludes, "Our troops are now pursuing them." Further fighting took place during Sunday, and it is now clear that General Gripenberg's maiden essay has proved to be a failure, and one more defeat for the Russian arms.

The article from the Peking correspondent of the *Times* on "Port Arthur from Within" has been read with deep interest everywhere. There can be no doubt that the statements in the telegram are justified, but military men contend that in stigmatising the order as "discreditable" the correspondent has carried his criticism too far. With General Stoessel personally one can feel little sympathy, since he appears to have misrepresented matters in the most shameless manner. But the courage of the rank-and-file deserves the utmost meed of praise.



KADJANG (HIGH MOUNT) EARS GATHERED AND PUT TO VARIOUS USES.

important as any which have yet been chronicled. On the 1st week Kuropatkin threw his cavalry across the river and occupied the Japanese line of communications. So long as they had to do with the advanced troops of the Japanese the Russians were not in a hurry to attack. But on the evening of the 26th, after a most sanguinary battle, in which they lost something like twenty-four officers and many men, the Russians discovered that they were in front of the most strongly fortified part of the village they were attacking. By their own admission they then evacuated the points they had captured, and after retiring resumed their bombardment. During the battle General Mistchenko was wounded in the leg, but apparently not very seriously.



KADJANG (HIGH MOUNT) EARS GATHERED AND PUT TO VARIOUS USES.

JAPANESE WAR STORES, AND PROOFS OF ECONOMY IN THE FIELD.

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 Letter:—

Harley St. W.
 Gentlemen. Marmalade
 is most wholesome
 but Orange Peel is so
 indigestible even when
 boiled as to try the
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 It should always be eaten
 as jelly with no peel
 whatever M.D.
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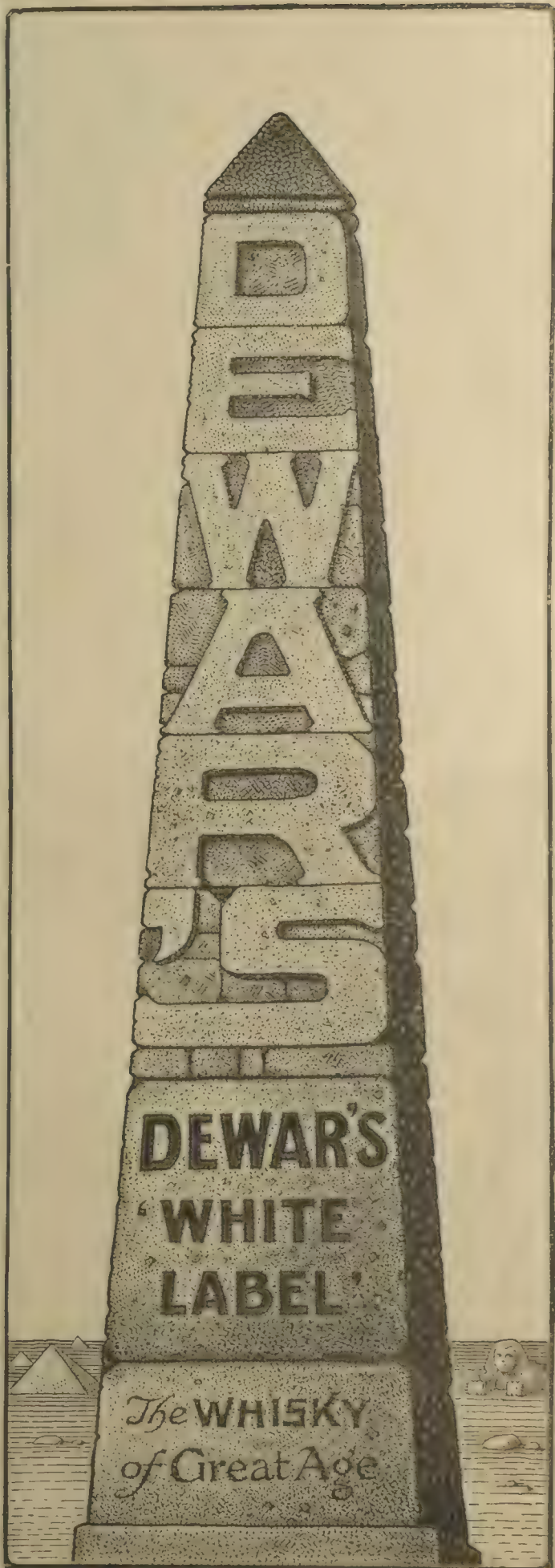
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WINES OF FRANCE.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 29, 1896) of Mr. NORMAN MACCOLL, of 1, Campden Hill Square, late editor of the *Athenaeum*, died on Dec. 15, was proved on Jan. 23 by William Jackson, the surviving executor, the value of the property being £24,979. The testator gives £500 to the University of Cambridge for five annual lectures in the language or literature of Spain or Portugal; £2000, in trust, for life, and then for her daughters Ethel and Agnes, £100 each to his aunt Margaret Macdonald, his son John Macdonald and Juna Fulford, and his housekeeper Anna Smith, £100 to Mrs. L. Schmitz; £10 each to Sir John Lubbock, Lady Trevor Lawrence, Lord Justice Hennrich, and Lord Alton of Liverpool.

The will (dated Oct. 16, 1902) of Mr. WILLIAM GAME, of 10, Third Avenue, Brighton, who died on Jan. 1, has been proved by George Beale Game, William Henry Game, and Walter Game, the sons, the value of the estate amounting to £10,000. The testator gives the plate and furniture, and the sum of £10,000, to his wife; £10,000, in trust, for his children, George, William, and Walter.

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LANCASTRIANS' SHIELD FOR H.M.S. "LANCASTER."
The Association of Lancastrians in London has presented to H.M.S. "Lancaster" a shield for annual competition by the gun's crews. This trophy has been beautifully executed by Messrs. Mappin and Webb, Ltd., London and Sheffield.

daughter, Evelyn Rosenthal; £500 each to his executors; £500 to the Bradford Infirmary; £400 to the Bradford Eye and Ear Hospital; £300 to the Children's Hospital (Bradford); £200 to the Jewish Congregation (Bradford); £100 each to the Deaf and Dumb Institution, the Blind Institution, the Life-Boat Institution, the Society for the Relief of Foreigners in Distress, the Girls' Orphan Homes, and the Tradesmen's Benevolent Society (all of Bradford); and many other legacies. All other his estate and effects he leaves to his nephews Edgar, Hans, Paul, Edward, and Hugo Cohen.

The will (dated Oct. 16, 1902) of Mr. WILLIAM GAME, of 10, Third Avenue, Brighton, who died on Jan. 1, has been proved by George Beale Game, William Henry Game, and Walter Game, the sons, the value of the estate amounting to £10,000. The testator gives the plate and furniture, and the sum of £10,000, to his wife; £10,000, in trust, for his children, George, William, and Walter.

The will (dated Oct. 22, 1898) of the REV. JOHN WALKER, of Bradwell, Suffolk, who died on Nov. 1, was proved on Jan. 20 by Basil Woodd Walker, the Rev. Wilfred Charles Walker, and Cyril Hutchinson Walker, the sons, and Cecil Harland, the value of the estate being £72,271. The testator gives the advowson of the living of Bradwell to his son Wilfred Charles; £100 each to his children; and £5000 each, in trust, for his children Harriet Hannah, Lucy Caroline, and John

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I come to you for peace, and lo!
A tranquil quietude I know
Foreboded sorrow grows remote,
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My cares with wings of smoke unfurl'd,
And go to seek another world."

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OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES. If un-
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S.H.B.



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WARRANT TO



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Williams' Shaving Sticks, 1s. Williams' Luxury Tablets, 1s. Williams' American Shaving Tablets, 6d.

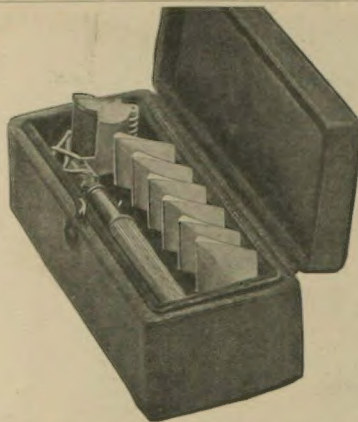
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Hamilton. The residue of his property he leaves, in trust, for all his children in equal shares.

The will (dated March 11, 1901) of **GEORGE, BARON WYNFORD**, of Charlton House, Ludwell, Salisbury, who died on Oct. 27, was proved on Jan. 12 by Philip George, now Lord Wynford, the son; and Philip Thomas Godsall, the value of the property being £26,569. The testator gives farms and lands at Abbots Ann, Southampton, to his son Philip George; £500 to his wife, Edith Anne, Lady Wynford; and his guns and jewellery to his children. He also gives the oil painting of William Draper, first Lord Wynford, and the sword and pistols, and sword of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Thomas Best, to his said son, to be treated as heirlooms. All other his estate and effects he leaves in trust for his wife for life, and then for his children, except his said son.

The will (dated July 19, 1904) of **MR. JAMES SHEERMAN**, of the Hunt Hotel, Linslade, Bucks, who died on Oct. 27, has been proved by George Longley Lepper, Willoughby Stewart Sheerman, the son, and Laura Bella Sheerman, Bessie Hannah Sheerman, and Jessie Ethel Maude Sheerman, the daughters, the value of the estate being £55,568. The testator gives £4000, in trust, for his son Sidney Arthur; £2000 to his son Willoughby; £2000 each to his daughters Laura Bella, Bessie Hannah, and Jessie Ethel Maude; £1000 and four cottages at Tring, in trust, for his granddaughter Amy Muriel; and £1000 and cottages at Weston



THE WILKINSON SAFETY SHAVES.

Turville to his grandson Sidney Edward. The residue of his property he leaves, in trust, for his children, Willoughby, Laura Bella, Bessie Hannah, Jessie Ethel Maude, Edith Marion Farnborough, Annie Maria Peyton, and Ada Constance Hemmann.

The will (dated April 20, 1899), with a codicil (of Jan. 1, 1900), of **MR. JOHN LIGHTFOOT NEWALL**, of Forest Hall, Ongar, who died on Oct. 29, was proved on Jan. 17 by John Walker Newall, the son. Mrs. Alice Capel Cure, the daughter, and Walter Palmer Fullagar, the value of the real and personal property being £58,083. The testator gives £20,000 to his daughter Mrs. Capel Cure; £1300 for the repayment of a loan to his son; £100 to Walter Palmer Fullagar; and two small legacies. The residue of his property he leaves, in trust, for his son for life, and then as he shall appoint to his children.

LUXURY IN SHAVING.

For luxurious shaving there is no better instrument than the Wilkinson patent safety-shaver, made by the Pall Mall firm that holds the royal warrant as sword cutlers to His Majesty the King. The safety-shaver is handsomely put up in a leather case, and on the box the initials may be stamped. The price of the box and its contents, as illustrated, is £1 15s. The set contains a shaver with six blades, and the whole affair is so extremely compact that five inches by two inches represents the area it occupies.

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The "Allenburys" Cod-liver Oil

"A great boon."—*The Practitioner*. "No nauseous eructations follow."—*Med. Press*.



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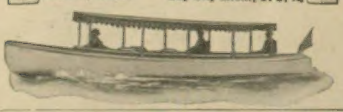
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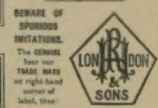
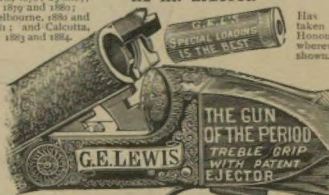
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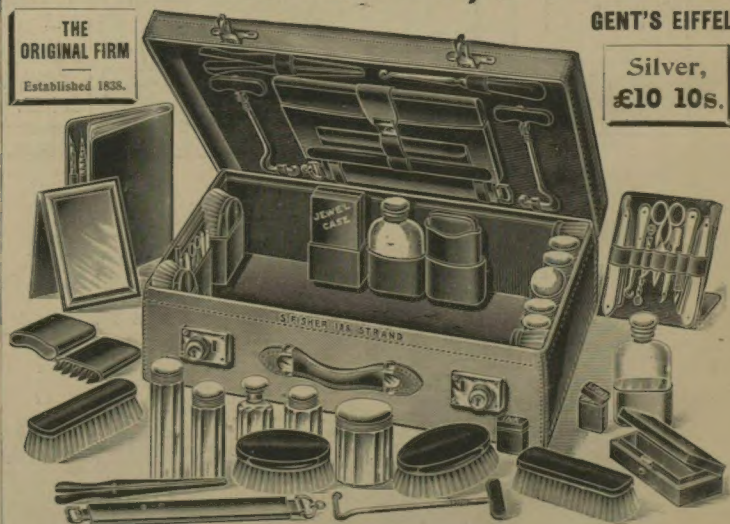
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